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Evaluation of Hydrogen Isotope Diffusion in the Stainless Steel Storage Vessel

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150

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40°C

7mm

가

800°C

12

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Abstract

A vessel of the austenitic stainless steel is normally recommended for the long-term storage of hydrogen isotopes. The hydrogen may be gas, or fixed as a metal hydrides in the storage vessel. In order to predict the possibility of deterioration of the mechanical properties from the diffusion of hydrogen, an evaluation program has been developed for diffusion analysis of hydrogen isotopes and helium systems in the stainless steel vessel. Numerical results showed that negligible tritium would be released by permeation through the vessel wall of 7mm thick at the normal storage temperature of 40°C for long-term storage. In hypothetical fire accidents, when the vessel was heated for 12 hours to temperature up to 800°C, permeation of hydrogen through the vessel wall was very rapid.

1.

[1-5].

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[1,4].

12.3

[6-8].

[6].

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2.

99%

316L

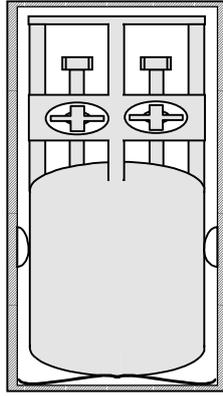
5000cm³

850g

1

가

TiT₁



1.

3.

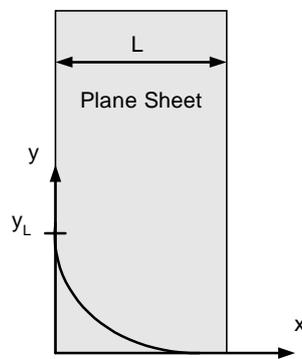
3.1

(plane sheet)

2

가

$$\frac{\delta c}{\delta t} = D \frac{\delta^2 c}{\delta x^2} \quad (1)$$



2. Plane sheet

(1)

$$P_m = u_m^{n+1} - u_m^n, \quad n=0, \dots, N, \quad m=0, \dots, M \quad (2)$$

(2)

$$(u = y / y_L, \quad T = Dt / l^2)$$

$$\frac{u_m^{n+1} - u_m^n}{\Delta T} = \frac{l^2}{2(\Delta x)^2} [u_{m+1}^{n+1} + u_{m+1}^n - 2u_m^{n+1} - 2u_m^n + u_{m-1}^{n+1} + u_{m-1}^n] \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \quad \dots, y_L, \dots, D, \dots, t, \dots, x, \dots, l, \dots \quad (3) \quad u_m^n \quad P_{m+1}$$

$$P_m \quad P_{m-1} \quad \dots \quad -A_m P_{m+1} + B_m P_m - C_m P_{m-1} = D_m \quad (4)$$

$$, A_m = 0.5$$

$$B_m = \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{\Delta T l^2} + 1$$

$$C_m = 0.5$$

$$D_m = u_{m+1}^n - 2u_m^n + u_{m-1}^n$$

...

$$\dots \quad u_0, \dots, u_M \quad P_0, \dots, P_M$$

$$\dots \quad (5) \quad X_{M+1} \quad Y_{M+1} \quad X_M \quad Y_M$$

$$X_m = \frac{D_m - A_m X_{m+1}}{B_m - A_m Y_{m+1}}, \quad Y_m = \frac{C_m}{B_m - A_m Y_{m+1}} \quad (5)$$

$$X_m \quad Y_m \quad P_m \quad \dots \quad P_m = X_m + Y_m P_{m-1} \quad (6)$$

$$(2) \quad P_m \quad u_m$$

$$u_m \quad \dots$$

3.2

Arrhenius

[4].

$$K(T_i) = A_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E^*}{RT_i}\right) \quad (7)$$

$$K(T_i) \quad \dots \quad T_i \quad A_0 \quad E^* \quad \dots \quad 1$$

[10].

가

$$H : D : T = 1^{1/2} : 2^{1/2} : 3^{1/2} \quad (8)$$

가 [9,10].

$$(y_L) \tag{S}$$

(P_R) [4]. ,

$$y_L = S * (P_R)^{1/2} \tag{9}$$

가

3.3

$$u_O^{n+1} = u_O^n [\exp(-\lambda t_{step})]^{1/2} \tag{10}$$

t_{step}

$$p_O = u_O^{n+1} - u_O^n \tag{11}$$

(b_o)

$$b_O^n = \left(\frac{g \times 82.06 \times T_i}{vol \times 6.034} \right)^{1/2} \times A_S \exp\left(\frac{-E_S^O}{RT_i}\right) \tag{12}$$

A_S Arrhenius , E_S^O , R (g), T_i (K), vol (cm³),

(12)

가

$$p_o = (u_o^n + b_o^n) \times \left[\left\{ \exp(-\lambda t_{step}) \right\}^{1/2} - 1 \right] \quad (13)$$

(13)

가

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$$u_M = \text{constant}, \quad p_M = 0 \quad (14)$$

0

3.4

가

가

$$He_m^{n+1} = He_m^n + 2u_m^{n+1} \left\{ 1 - \exp(-\lambda t_{step}) \right\} \quad (15)$$

3.5

1

316L

가

0.7cm

850g

0.5MCi

0.014atm

40°C

50

Arrhenius

1

	(cm)	16.78	6 (Sch.no.40)
	(cm)	0.71	
	(cm ³)	6,000	
	(cm ²)	~2146	
	(cm)	20.5	8 (Sch.no.30)
	(cm ³)	6,043	
	Deuterium (g)	0.35	0.5MCi Tritium
	Tritium (g)	51.5	
	Deuterium (atm)	0.00014	:0.014 atm
	Tritium (atm)	0.01386	
	(°C)	40	
	Arrhenius , A _S (cc/cc)	1.45	SUS 316L
	Activation energy, E _S (cal/mol)	1,800	
(deuterium)	Arrhenius , A _D (cm ² /s)	2.0E-03	SUS 316L
	Activation energy, E _D (cal/mol)	12,650	

4.

4-1.

2

$$(1 \leq T/T_i \leq 1.9)$$

3 0.5MCi

40°C

50

5

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가

가

가

가

5.7keV

1.03eV

4

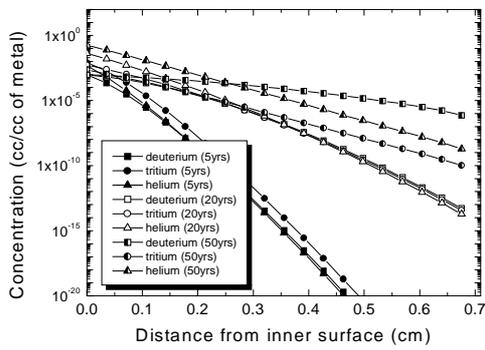
800°C

가 12

가 가

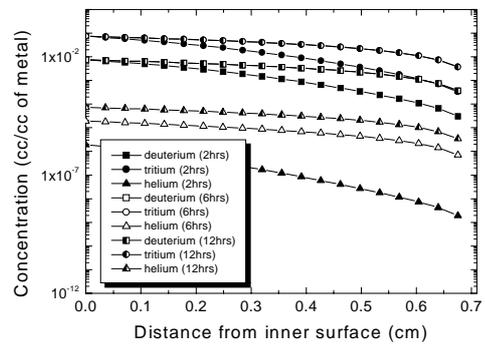
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3.

(40°C)



4.

(800°C)

4-2.

가

()

5 6

가

1 2

6

0.5MCi

가

0.3He/Ti

300°C

δ

[(H+D+T)/Ti ≥ 1.5]

[2,3].

$$He/Ti = 0.3 = T/Ti [1 - \exp(-0.0563t)] \quad (T+D+H)/Ti = 1.5 \sim 2 \quad (16)$$

t

(years) T/Ti

가

0.5MCi

50

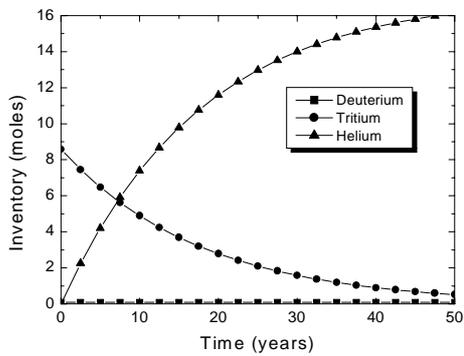
47atm

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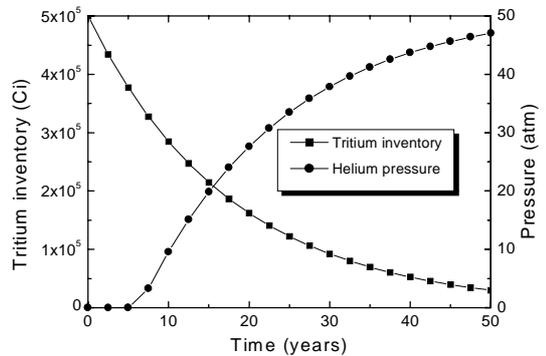
getter

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가 가



5.



6.

4-3.

7

0

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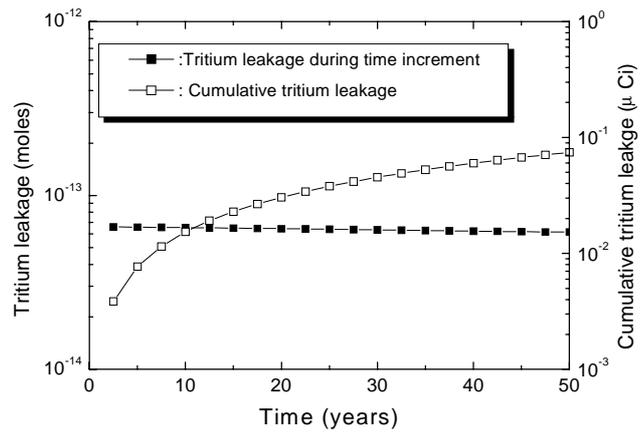
가 50

70nCi

가

40°C

$\sim 10^{-10}$ atm



7.

5.

가

가

40°C

7mm

가 800°C

12

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